

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 161.

## HILL'S CONSPIRACY

To Crowd Mr. Cleveland Out of the Race Altogether.

WHAT ALL THE OTHER BOOMS MEAN.

They are Started in the Interest of Hill--Wherever a "Favorite Son" in the South and West Can Secure Delegations They Will Draw From Cleveland, and Hill Will Form Combinations With Them, by Means of Which He Will Capture the Nomination--The Silver Caucus Fiasco.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--The large crop of Democratic candidates for the Presidency is to a great extent the result of cultivation on the part of the Hill managers. Cleveland must be put wholly out of the race before there is any chance for the Elmhurst statesman, and with the larger portion of the Democracy favoring the ex-President the task is no easy one, especially in certain sections of the south and west. Hence the plan of the Hill managers is to get in the field as many candidates as possible, so that Cleveland's strength on the first ballot will be greatly diminished. After that reliance will be placed on the ability to make a combination among the supporters of the candidates.

In the south Gorman and Carlisle will be candidates. Representative Goodnight, of Kentucky, who has been corresponding extensively with leading Democrats in that state, said to-day, that there was no doubt that Carlisle would go into the convention with the delegates from Kentucky and Tennessee, and that his campaign would be managed with the purpose of winning with him.

In Indiana Gray will have the delegation. Illinois will present Palmer and there will probably be some support for Morrison. Governor Boies will be pushed forward by Iowa, and there is a disposition on the part of many western Democrats to drop Cleveland for either Boies or Morrison.

Cleveland's anti-silver sentiments furnish the foundation for building up the opposition to him in the west and the Hill managers are using it for all it is worth.

Pattison's candidacy takes sixty-four votes from Pennsylvania that would otherwise be cast for Cleveland. The "booms" of all these favorite sons have the encouragement of the Hill combination, and there is not much secrecy in respect to the manner in which the scheme is being worked. In fact, the programme is so well understood that it is freely asserted that Cleveland's nomination is now impossible.

Congressman Pendleton was asked this evening if West Virginia had been invaded by the anti-Cleveland conspiracy. He said: "I can say freely that it has not. The sentiment among West Virginia Democrats is almost unanimously for Cleveland, and no leading Democrat could afford to start an opposition movement."

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Bitter Partisan Debate in the House on the Pennsylvania Election Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--The house of representatives was in the throes of political dissension for five hours to-day, and partisan feeling reached a fever heat when Representative Jason L. Brown, of Indiana, denounced Senator Quay, Postmaster General Wanamaker and W. W. Dudley for their efforts in carrying the election of 1888 for the present occupant of the white house. The Craig-Stewart election was the subject under discussion, and although the contestant and contestee are residents of the twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district, the discussion soon assumed a wide scope, and afforded partisans of both political faith an opportunity to denounce their political antagonists to their heart's content. The majority of the committee find in favor of the contestant, Craig, and the minority hold that the sitting member, Stewart, Republican, is entitled to retain his seat.

Representative Brown, of Indiana, led in the debate in behalf of the contestant Craig, and was particularly severe in his indictment of leading Republican politicians. "The Republican scheme of 1888," said he, "was to divide the voters into blocks of five (laughter), and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of those five and make him responsible that none got away and that all voted the Republican ticket (renewed laughter). In Indiana, at least, it accomplished its intended purpose. It corrupted the voter, polluted the ballot box, debauched the election and prevented the people from making an honest choice. [Applause.] It was an expensive scheme, and its founder and originator was equal to the emergency. Large contributions of money were secured from the good and the bad of the Republican party, and history tells us that the subscription list contained the name of at least one eminent citizen of Pennsylvania who has received the reward of official preferment for the part he took and the contribution he made. [Great applause on the Democratic side.] But suddenly dismay and consternation appeared when its originator and all who abetted him were confronted with the fearful responsibility of having violated the federal crimes act."

Continuing, Mr. Brown recited the proceedings of the federal court in the attempted indictment of Mr. Dudley and others, and charged Judge Woods with a violation of the oath of his high office in interposing to save prominent Republicans of national reputation from indictment and degradation.

The defense of Mr. Dudley and the other leaders of the Republican party was made by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who was the leading speaker for the contestant. He said that he would not descend to petty political discussion, although the temptation held out to him by his colleague from Indiana was very inviting. "Yet," said he, "if I were disposed to claim an indictment against the Democratic party for violation of the free ballot and a fair count, I might put in so many counts that no Democratic member upon this floor would be willing to entertain a motion

to quash [laughter]. It is possible that if I cared to enter into the question of the conduct of Wm. W. Dudley, I might present it in a very different light from that in which it has been presented by the gentleman from Indiana. [Republican applause.] It is sufficient to say that W. W. Dudley has denied always the charge that has been made against him and which has been repeated upon this floor. Certain gentlemen seem to think that it is only necessary to reiterate that charge in order to make it true. Judge Woods has not been nominated by the President to a higher office as a reward for partisan services, but on account of his learning, ability and high integrity. I believe he will be confirmed, and when he is, a learned, eminent and upright judge will take his seat. [Applause on the Republican side.] This warfare is made upon him not for the reason alleged, but because he was instrumental in convicting and sending to the penitentiary the noted ballot box stuffer of Indianapolis, Simeon McCoy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

## Reciprocity in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--In the absence of Vice-President Morton, the senate was this morning presided over by Senator Manderson.

After some discussion, a resolution giving Mr. Craggott, the contestant for Mr. Dubois' seat, the right to occupy a seat in the senate during the discussion and to speak to the merits of his right, was agreed to.

Mr. Hale's resolution of January 19, calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of reciprocity agreements under the last tariff act was then taken up.

Mr. Vest addressed the senate in reply to Mr. Hale's speech on the resolution. He agreed with Mr. Hale that the discussion of the question would become the leading issue in the approaching national canvass.

Quoting from Mr. Hale's speech the statement that it was only the reciprocity feature of the tariff bill that had saved the Republican party from being totally swamped in the last election, Mr. Vest said that it seemed to his enlightened mind that the results of these elections (in the senate and house of representatives) constituted a swamping process even on the coast of Maine. He referred to the famous incident in the senate finance committee, in which Mr. Blaine was represented as having "smashed his silk hat in baffled rage as he denounced McKinley and his colleagues" on account of the removal of sugar duties and said that a full report of that occurrence had been published in an interview prepared by William E. Curtis, chief of the bureau of American republics, and adjutant general of the reciprocity arrangements.

The Democratic party had been represented by Mr. Hale as being opposed to a policy of reciprocity. Mr. Vest denied that assertion and declared that the Democratic party was only opposed to sham reciprocity.

Mr. Hale said that he did not propose to be drawn now into a general discussion on the merits or weakness of the McKinley tariff bill. He supposed from the indications at the other end of the capital that ample opportunity would be given before the session closed to discuss the McKinley bill, its operation on the country and whether or not on the whole, it had been beneficial. What the Democratic party wanted and believed in was Simon pure free trade.

Reciprocity had been made the Republican policy. It was one of its cornerstones. Senators had not heard the last of it. It would go before the people in the next campaign. There was not a miner, or a laborer, or a farmer, or a shipper who was not interested in reciprocity and its success, and who was not hoping and praying for its success. That was the attitude of the Republican party.

## THAT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Complete Fizzle--Free Silver Men Split Among Themselves and do Nothing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--The Democratic members of the house met in conference to-night pursuant to a call issued by Representative Holman, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions which are now published as submitted to the caucus, having been revised since the request for a call was circulated by Representative Harter, of Ohio:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued use of both gold and silver as money, and that we are unalterably opposed to any legislation which will drive either metals out of general circulation.

"Resolved, That in justice to the Democratic party and, with due consideration for general business, industrial and financial interests of the nation, we deem it the duty of Democratic members of the Fifty-second Congress to defer any definite action on the subject of free coinage until the question of its wisdom and justice is distinctly made in the elections of 1892."

The call continues:

"We ask you further to invite the Democratic members of the senate to the conference."

In accordance with a programme, which had been outlined at a conference between Messrs. Bland, Pierce, Latham, Robertson and the earnest free silver men, the question was put to the Anti's, whether or not they would agree to be bound by the caucus proceedings.

After some little discussion it was agreed that the conference should not be regarded as binding upon any one and that the members should be free to vote as they choose.

In stating the object of the caucus, Mr. Harter made a speech against the advisability of passing a free coinage bill.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, then offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to bring in a special order fixing March 25 as the date on which the silver bill should be taken up, discussed and kept before the house until finally acted on.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Bland, Bryan, of Nebraska, Fowler, of New Jersey, and Hooker, of Mississippi, in favor of the Bland resolution. Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, urged delay in considering the silver question, and thought that the interests of the party would be served by not passing the silver bill.

Messrs. Wilcox, of Connecticut, Lynch, of Wisconsin, English, of New Jersey, and McKinney, of New Hampshire, made speeches against the bill and resolution.

The debate grew somewhat tiresome,

and as it was evident that any conclusion reached would not be binding, members were in favor of adjournment.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, a free coinage man, therefore moved to adjourn. A split occurred among the free coinage men over the motion to adjourn, some favoring a caucus adoption of the Bland resolution. It was finally decided, however, to adjourn--80 to 55. The result of the caucus seems to be that the silver question is left just where it was before the caucus was held, the silver men evidently being in the majority, but the minority being unwilling to be bound by caucus action.

## Investigating Room.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--The special committee appointed to investigate the management of the pension office under Commissioner Raum began its task to-day. It was decided to hold sessions on Monday and Thursday of each week, beginning at 10 o'clock.

## A GIFT FROM ROCKEFELLER.

The Millionaire Presents \$1,000,000 to the Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.--The University of Chicago to-day had another gift of \$1,000,000 added to its endowment. A letter was received by the trustees from John D. Rockefeller tendering that sum in 5 percent gold bonds to be handed over to the trustees with accrued interest March 1. The giver reserves the right to designate the expenses to which the income shall be applied. The letter concludes as follows: "I make this gift as a special thanks offering to Almighty God for returning health."

## SAMUEL POSE'S CASE.

The Jury Fails to Agree--How the Members Stood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.--At 4:30 o'clock the jury in the Curtis case again reported they were unable to agree, and were finally discharged by Judge Trontt. Contrary to the rumors which were current this morning about the court room, the jury reported they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal when discharged.

## McDonald Oil Field.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.--The No. 2 Wetmore well, of the Oakdale Company, at McDonald, is in and making twenty barrels an hour. No. 1 Ansoot, of Benjamin Cunningham & Co., in the Gordon sand, was making twelve barrels an hour. This well is southwest of McDonald. The well of Burson & Learn, on the Cunningham lot, is in the Gordon sand and showing for a good well. The Windway well, three miles west of McDonald, was drilled through the Gordon sand last night, and is no good. It will be drilled to the fifth sand. The Scott well, southwest of McDonald, is making fifty-six barrels a day from the fifth sand. The runs were 29,568 barrels.

## The Johnson Case.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 25.--In the Johnson habeas corpus case to-day Dr. Henning, the family physician, testified Miss Johnson had always been in delicate health. He attended her in jail and found her suffering from nervous headache and considered that confinement in jail would be injurious to her health.

Her father Veale, a member of whose congregation Miss Johnson is, testified to her good character. The case was then taken under advisement by the judge.

## Fatal Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.--A collision between two trains whereby an engineer was killed and a passenger fatally wounded, occurred on the Cincinnati, Northern railroad near Norwood, six miles north of this city, late this evening. Engineer George Collins was killed. The blame for the accident can be determined only by official investigation.

## The Anti-Gambling Bill Signed.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 25.--Governor McKinney signed the anti-gambling bill. It prevents book-making or betting on horse racing in this state. The bill was aimed especially at Jackson City, near Alexandria, termed the Monte Carlo of America. There are several turf exchanges in Virginia that will have to give up business.

## Millers Want Reciprocity.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 25.--The Ohio Millers' Association, at its annual meeting at Mansfield, adopted a memorial to the secretary of state, asking for the extension of reciprocity to France and Germany and other countries, which now put a higher relative duty on American grain. The memorial says that unless relief is speedily granted the milling industry must lapse into decay.

## Purchased Delamater's House.

MEADVILLE, PA., Feb. 25.--Charles Marvin, the great horse trainer and driver whose future work will be on the Meadville kite track, to-day purchased the George Wallace Delamater residence for twelve thousand dollars. He got the place at about one-third its value.

## Destructive Fire.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.--Fire in the factory and store rooms of the National Carriage and Reed company, at 224 West Pearl street, this morning completely burned out the contents. Loss estimated at \$40,000; insurance \$30,000.

## Seven Men Killed.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.--A portion of a tunnel under the Reilgenburg collapsed to-day. Seven workmen were buried in the debris.

## Gold Shipment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.--Gold coin to the amount of \$500,000 has been ordered today for shipment to Europe on Saturday.

## Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.--Arrived--Trave, Bremen.

GLASGOW, Feb. 25.--Arrived--Siberian, New York.

BOULOGNE, Feb. 25.--Arrived--Vendram, New York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.--Arrived--American, Bremen.

SALTMARSH, Feb. 25.--Arrived--Steamer Sula, from New York.

BREMEN, Feb. 25.--Arrived--Steamer Elbe, New York.

## MRS. MONTAGU HELD

For Manslaughter in Causing the Death of Her Child.

SOME DAMAGING TESTIMONY

Showing that She Has Been in the Habit of Treating Her Children Most Cruelly--A Riot in Berlin--A Mob of Thousands of Workingmen March on the Emperor's Palace. Intense Political Excitement Caused by His Speech--Other Foreign News.

BELFAST, Feb. 25.--Mrs. Annie Margaret Montagu, wife of Mr. Robert Montagu, of Colerain, county Londonderry, and daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu, who on February 18 was held by a coroner's jury as being responsible for the death of her three-year-old daughter, Mary Helen, and who when taken before a magistrate was remanded in 700 pounds, was rearraigned for a further hearing to-day. The first witness called was Miss Dossell, the governess. She repeated the evidence she had given before the coroner's jury to the effect that the little girl had committed some act of misbehavior for which she, the governess, had placed her in a dark room. She afterward informed Mrs. Montagu of what she had done, whereupon the latter, who was evidently much incensed at her daughter's action, went to the room and tied the little girl's arms behind her back with a stocking. She then tied her up with a cord to a ring in the wall and left her. At the expiration of four hours, when Mrs. Montagu went to the room to release the child, she found that the stocking in some unaccountable manner had slipped up around the child's neck and that she had been strangled to death.

The trial of Mrs. Montagu on the second count, cruelty to children, was then proceeded with.

Further evidence was submitted to prove that Mrs. Montagu was guilty of the first count--manslaughter--and she was held in \$700 bail to await trial on that charge.

The hearing on second count charging her with cruelty to children was then proceeded with. The first witness called was Miss Wallace, who had formerly been in the employ of Mrs. Montagu as a governess for her children. She testified that Walter Montagu, the four-year-old son of the defendant, was upon one occasion tied to a tree in the morning and allowed to remain there until late in the afternoon. His dinner was taken from the house and put on the grass before him.

The nurse, Mrs. James, deposed that she also saw the accused dragging her son Austin along the corridor by his feet, his head trailing along the ground. This testimony caused a sensation. Other employes in the Montagu household testified to similar acts of cruelty towards the children.

Mrs. Montagu was committed for trial on the second charge.

## RIOT IN BERLIN.

Workingmen Move on the Emperor's Palace--Many Wounded in the Affray--Effect of the Kaiser's Speech.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.--The emperor's speech yesterday to the members of the Brandenburg diet who banqueted him has caused a sensation. An instance of the heated passions engendered was exemplified at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the hour mentioned 3,000 or 4,000 unemployed met by preconcerted arrangement in a public square and passed a series of inflammatory resolutions, denouncing their employers and the system of government which enabled the latter to "crush the workman beneath the iron heel of capital," and calling on the government to take steps to protect the interests of the working classes.

The news of this bold gathering in defiance of the recent order of the authorities preventing such meeting spread with rapidity throughout the city. The result was that the socialist agitators determined to take advantage of the excited unemployed men to make a demonstration before the castle of the emperor. Led by the socialist agitators, the workmen formed in column and marched from the square mentioned in the direction of Unter den Linden, the most celebrated avenue of Berlin. The police were utterly unable to cope with that roaring, swelling, enthusiastic crowd, encouraged by thousands of other persons who watched their progress through the streets.

On arriving beneath the statue of Frederick the Great, a halt was made and a socialist leader made a passionate address to the throng urging them to carry their demonstration up to the gates of the castle. Loud cheers greeted the suggestion and then at a signal from a prominent socialist who seemed to be the chosen leader, the workmen began singing the Marseillaise and marched, cheered by thousands who had gathered on these broad avenues to witness the demonstration, toward the castle. The workmen passing through a line of police which barred their passage had nearly reached the castle gates, when a strong detachment of police threw themselves across the short portion of the thoroughfare intervening between the rioters and the castle, and made a determined charge upon the head of the workmen's column.

The latter for a moment or so, nerved by the roaring cheers of thousands, bravely and stubbornly withstood the attack of the police and pressed onward by those in the rear actually managed to gain headway and to beat back the powerful police detachment.

The latter, however, rallied and hitting furiously right and left wounded scores upon scores of workmen, who fell bleeding beneath the feet of the officers of the law. Somebody among the workmen called on them to retreat and come again some other day 100,000 strong and prepared to meet the emperor's butchers, as they called them.

A retreat then commenced and soon developed into a flight and panic. The police after taking from eighty to one hundred prisoners seemed content to allow the remainder to escape.

The sixty or seventy wounded rioters who remained upon the field of battle were then attended to at a neighboring hospital and the regular prisoners were placed under lock and key.

Emperor William's speech made at Brandenburg yesterday, intensely ex-

cites political circles, it being held by some that a dangerous crisis is inevitable. It is reported that when the Prussian diet reaches the Oberhaus, Prince Bismarck, at the head of the strongest party ever known in Germany, will oppose the government.

The *Vossische Zeitung* observes that if all the discontented left the country as advised to do by the Emperor in his Brandenburg speech the adherents of Prince Bismarck would be included among those departing. The *Vossische* article adds: "The great employers of labor who are dissatisfied with the labor laws and agriculturists injured through the new commercial treaties would also go. Nobody would be left but Catholics."

I. a. m.--Over one hundred arrests were made. Many persons were wounded, including several policemen. Many clothiers, jewelers, grocers and other shops were broken into and ransacked. A mob thronged the streets shouting "give us something to eat." The usual police holidays have been suspended for a fortnight, a renewal of yesterday's disorder being feared. It is reported that the emperor witnessed the Unter den Linden affair from the castle windows. The majority of the persons arrested will probably be liberated, but the leaders will be punished severely.

## Indescribable Effect.

LONDON, Feb. 25.--The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "The impression created in Germany by Emperor William's speech at Brandenburg banquet yesterday is indescribable. It is felt that the gauntlet has been thrown down and that the struggle of the government with the ever growing opposition will be fought to the bitter end."

## Terrible Explosion.

LISBON, Feb. 25.--An explosion occurred to-day in a quarry located but a short distance from the royal palace of Ajuda. There were quite a number of men working in the quarry at the time. The explosion rent huge masses of rocks from the side of the pit and tumbled them down upon the men below. Four workmen were horribly mangled and fifteen others are supposed to be buried beneath the debris. Efforts are being made to rescue them.

## THE CALL ISSUED

By the New People's Party for the Convention to Nominate a Presidential Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.--The joint committee in whose charge the matter was placed by the industrial conference just ended here, met this morning and after an all-day session selected Omaha, Neb., as the place of holding the nominating convention of the newly born Third party. July 14th was last night selected as the date and that action was reaffirmed. A formal call was issued in the following terms:

To the People of the United States:

"The national committee of the People's party of the United States acting in conjunction with the representatives of a certain meeting of members of the various organizations of this country held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 24th day of February, 1892, respectfully submit to the people of the United States, this following preamble and platform of the conference of said labor organizations of our Nation, held on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of February, 1892, in the city of St. Louis.

(Here follow the preamble and platform as telegraphed yesterday)

"We urge that all citizens who support these demands shall meet on the last Saturday in March next in the respective towns and villages, and hold public meetings and ratify these demands, and take steps to organize preparatory to electing delegates to a national convention, and we call upon all duly qualified voters of the United States who are in favor of these principles and of nominating candidates for President and Vice President on the above platform, to send delegates to a convention of the people's party to be held in Omaha, Neb., July 4th, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"The executive committees of the People's party in each state is charged with the duty of promulgating this call and of fixing the time, place and method by which the said delegates shall be chosen.

"The basis of representation shall be four delegates from each Congressional district and eight delegates from each state at large, making the total number seventeen hundred and seventy-six.

"We call upon all citizens of the United States to help us make our principles triumphant. We believe that if the voters neglect their duty this year it may be impossible in any future canvass to protect the rights of the people and save the free institutions of our country. The voters must protect themselves; they can expect no one else to defend them. In the name of the rights of the people, the homes of the land and the welfare of all future generations, we call upon all honest men to come to our support in this great contest.

## A SPLIT AT THE START.

There Will Be Two Reform Tickets in the Field, Says Miss Willard.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.--Miss Frances Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arrived in Chicago to-night.

"What will the Prohibitionists do now?" she repeated when the query was put to her, adding quickly, but with marked deliberation, emphasis and decision: "You may put just this down as what I think they will do. On the 29th of June in the city of St. Louis will be held a national convention of the Prohibition party; the delegates to which will be from every state and territory in the union. That convention will have a platform, heart of oak, every plank economic in principle, treating of government ownership of highways and means of communication, also of monetary reform, and ownership of land, prohibition and woman suffrage. Candidates will be chosen for President and Vice President, and we will have the spectacle presented of two tickets in the field among the divided reform forces who seek the people's good."

## Will Contest.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 25.--The fire and police commissioners removed by Governor Boyd yesterday have determined to contest. They assert they can be removed only for cause. They have employed expert counsel.

## SURRENDERED HIS SON.

Who is Suspected of Being a Member of the Cooley Gang.

EXCITEMENT IN PRESTON COUNTY.

An Armed Band of Vigilants on the Track of the Bandits on the Pennsylvania Line--Remarkable Action of a Suspect--He Delivers Up His Son as a Guarantee of Good Faith. The Latter Waives Examination, Which Confirms Suspicion that He is One of the Outlaws.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Feb. 25.--This week has been one of thrilling adventure and intense excitement to the residents of the locality infested by the Cooley gang. It revives war times and memories. What is known as the "Circle of Death" has been organized and it is estimated that 150 armed men are after the famous little outlaw band in the mountains south of Fairhance, near Preston and in the northern end of this county. It is believed that this will result in their capture or extermination. Sheriff Jackson has been in the vicinity since Monday morning till to-day, and it is his opinion that the gang will be run in before long.

Yesterday Clark Meyers and his son Rufus, who live near the Pennsylvania line, came to town and awaited the return of Sheriff Jackson. Meyers says his son has been accused of being a member of the Cooley gang, and that one of the Fayette county searching parties had attempted to arrest his son on Tuesday, when he interfered and drove the fellow away. He claims he has been suspicious, and in order to clear the matter up he concluded to come up here, and if Sheriff Jackson had a warrant or wanted him he would surrender his boy and prove his innocence.

The father is a medium sized man and does not look like an outlaw. Rufus is about 21 and will not talk much, apparently having left that for his father to do.

When Sheriff Jackson arrived early this morning he locked Rufus up on a warrant sworn out by David Yohe, the old man in this county, who was robbed about two weeks ago. Young Meyers waived an examination to-day and is held to wait the action of the grand jury, which meets on March 22.

The general belief is that he is a member of the gang and seeing that it must come he concluded to give himself up, expecting to come out better in the sentence of the court. Meyers lives within a mile and half of the robbery and one of the deputy sheriffs thinks he piloted the gang that night.

## PENNSYLVANIA G. A. R.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Encampment at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 25.--The morning session of the Grand Army encampment was devoted almost exclusively to an attack on the board of trustees because of their action in enforcing a rule deducting 80 per cent of the pension money due inmates of the soldiers' home for dependent relatives, if they have any, and if not, placing it in a general fund in the keeping of the board. The action of the board was upheld by an almost unanimous consent.

At the meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps the state report was read. It showed a membership of 5,000 in the state and 130,000 in the national organization. The state department paid \$20,000 on the home at Brookville and expended \$8,000 on charity.

The officers who were elected yesterday were then installed, and each of them made a short speech. Following this came the appointment of Samuel P. Town, of Philadelphia, as assistant adjutant general, and Abraham Levering as quartermaster general.

There were fifteen members as candidates for election to the council of administration, with five to elect. Those chosen were: Henry Fulmer, Norris-town; A. A. Pancoast, Philadelphia; Levi W. Shengle, Philadelphia; W. J. Patterson, Pittsburgh; and John B. Maxwell, Germantown.

Lebanon was then almost unanimously chosen as the place for the next annual encampment, and Gettysburg as the place for the summer or semi-annual encampment. The managers of the soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie received a complimentary resolution in reference to their management of that institution.

A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting relative to the position Pennsylvania had as to priority in responding to the call for men at the outbreak of war. The Pennsylvania department claims this state was the first to respond, and it is the general feeling that Pennsylvania should have the place of honor in the proposed parade during the coming national encampment at Washington. The encampment then adjourned.

## Has Yellow Fever Aboard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.--The United States and Brazil mail steamship, *Advance*, arrived here last night and is detained at quarantine. She left Santos on January 23. An epidemic of yellow fever broke out, and ten of the seamen were stricken. One of them died. The vessel will be fumigated.

## The Typhus Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.--Another death and two new cases is the typhus record for to-day.

GARFIELD T. is peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, as its action is mild, not drastic or constipating, leaving no after ill-effects.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, clearing, cooler; north-west winds; clear Saturday and probably Sunday.

For Western Pennsylvania, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder north-west winds; generally fair Saturday, and probably Sunday.

For Ohio, clearing, slightly cooler; north-west winds; clear or fair Saturday and probably Sunday.